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VOL. LXXXIX NO. 72

VICTORIA, B. C. SATURDAY MARCH 7, 1903.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR

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And Diamond Jewelry.

A gem sparkling on the finger or in the skirt front, or in a pretty gold brooch, lends that intangible air of refinement, distinction and prosperity that makes social conquests quite easy.

No man or woman need be without a diamond when we sell Diamond Rings as low as \$10.00.

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STRICTLY FRESH EGGS
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CHEAP FUEL COKE
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Delivered
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THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS
HUDSON'S BAY CO. Agents.

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"Special" and "Black and White"
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.
Radiger & Janion, Agents for British Columbia and The Yukon District.

ROW ABOUT SHIP'S COOK
Mr. Morrison Sides With Culinary Artist and Captain Matheson Retires.

MINER KILLED AT KNOB HILL
Explosion Knocks William Watson Lifeless and Injures John Salmon.

MUNICIPAL COAL YARD.
Hamilton Wants Authority of Legislature to Establish One.
Hamilton, Ont., March 6.—The city has decided to petition the legislature for an act authorizing the establishment of municipal coal yards.

LE ROI SMELTER.
Has Arranged For a Supply of Coke at Northport.
Rogland, March 6.—The Miner announces that the Le Roi smelter at Northport has arranged for a supply of coke and that consignments are now in transit to the plant. The two large furnaces will be blown in next week, and this will be followed as coke arrives by similar action in respect to other furnaces. The company has 60,000 tons of ore piled up at the yards.

SALMON HATCHERY.
First Output of Season From Bon Accord Hatchery Placed.
Westminster, March 6.—(Special)—The first batch of the season's output from the Government salmon hatchery at Bon Accord has been put out. The earliest hatched sockeyes were ready before there was sufficient water up river to permit steamers plucking them as usual in Harrison rapids, so 75,000 were placed in Sanche-Du-Anche creek a depleted salmon stream, near the mouth of Jervis Inlet.

Evidence Completed

Arguments of Counsel in the North Victoria Impersonation Cases.

Defence Claims That Law Does Not Cover Offence Charged.

The Court Suspend Their Judgment Until Monday Evening Next.

The case of Rex vs. Robinson—the man accused of inducing different members of the expedition of 26 or more paid impersonators, who were taken from Vancouver to Galiano Island on the steamer Iroquois, to vote for T. W. Patterson—was continued in the Police Court last night before Messrs. McKinnon and Pearson, justices of the peace.

The defence called no witnesses, and because of this fact, Mr. Powell claimed the right to close the addresses. This led to a lengthy delay lasting for the greater part of an hour, between the counsel, both of whom held out for "the last say," and each advanced rules, arguments, etc., to uphold his right to the last word.

Mr. Powell claimed it as the inherent right of the defence, when no witnesses were called, to have the last word in the addresses to the court; and Mr. Cassidy held that as he was appearing for the Attorney-General, and the right to close, Mr. Powell combatted the fact that Mr. Cassidy had the right to that ground, as he had not produced written authority to show that he was acting for the Attorney-General, and, therefore, no such right was given him, even with that authority, in cases for summary convictions.

Mr. Cassidy urged otherwise, and the authorities he quoted, rules, were quoted, and argument followed, until finally Mr. Cassidy said the matter was purely an academic question, and he would go on, allowing Mr. Powell to reply. There were other cases to follow, in which he could state anything brought out to which he wished to reply.

Mr. Cassidy said the prosecution had been laid under section 176 of the Election Act of 1897, which states that every person who applies for a ballot paper in the name of another, whether living or dead or fictitious, or having voted once, applies for a ballot paper, is guilty of perjury and is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$400 and imprisonment not exceeding one year with hard labor. Any attempt to commit any offence or any attempt on the part of any person to induce any other person to commit any offence specified in this section shall be punished in the same manner in which the offence is punishable. The charge is that the accused attempted to induce Solomon Cadman, No. 88, at the North Victoria election, to apply for a ballot paper in the name of another, whether living or dead or fictitious, or having voted once, applies for a ballot paper, is guilty of perjury and is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$400 and imprisonment not exceeding one year with hard labor.

punished to the full extent of the law. Mr. Powell said he would assume the facts were as stated in regard to the accused. He called no witnesses. It was the facts which constituted the crime with which the court had to deal. He would ask them to examine the section under which the charge had been laid. It was a peculiar one and should be read closely. The Dominion Election Act stopped at the close of the first clause. The Provincial Act went on to speak of the attempt to induce the impersonation. The English Election Act went on to say that any one aiding, counselling, or procuring the commission of the offence was equally punishable, and the English Municipal Elections Act spoke of an attempt to commit the offence or induce anyone to commit the offence. It was a counsel's duty to lay all the facts before the court and he would ask the justices to carefully consider those words—"attempt to induce, etc." Admitting everything that Mr. Cassidy had said as correct, he would state that the inducement was not a crime as stated by the section under which the charge was laid. Under this section it was the attempt to induce to vote that was punishable. The inducement to vote was not the crime, but the attempt to induce the commission of the crime was not an attempt. It was the completed act. He read the definitions of the word attempt as given by the various authorities and reviewing the offence instanced how it was stated that accused went to Darlington and said he wanted him to vote. Darlington had said he had no vote in North Victoria, and accused had said, "well, come over, anyhow." That constituted no offence as Darlington was entitled to present himself at any polling booth and enquire for a ballot paper in his own name. The evidence shows that the accused said there was \$5 in it for Darlington. The acceptance of this and Darlington's presenting himself at the hotel to go on the steamer was not an attempt to induce. It was the completion of the inducement, and with the fact of Darlington having voted—as he stated he did—the inducement was completed. But this was no offence in the meaning of the section under which the charge was laid, and Mr. Powell held that it was impossible to convict the accused in view of these facts.

THE ROBINSON CASE.

The Darlington case was then adjourned and the next case against Robinson—for attempting to induce Bowe to impersonate a voter at the North Victoria election—was taken up. Mr. Cassidy in presenting this case said that the evidence of Bowe, who was an illiterate man, was unimpeachable. The case was clear. The evidence of Bowe and Mackenzie—the two witnesses in this case—had shown clearly that the accused was the manager of the expedition, and that he had instructed Bowe to mark his ballot for Patterson. Referring to Mr. Powell's claim regarding the inefficiency of the section to cover the offence of the accused, Mr. Cassidy said that the section in question was a very simple one, and that the accused was indicted it was always flatly for the crime. The presiding judge instructed juries if the offence was not shown, and an attempt was shown, that the law took cognizance of the attempt. He read a section of the code dealing with attempt of a person with criminal intent to solicit others to commit crime, and held that the section under which the charge was laid struck deeper than the attempt. In most cases of this kind evidence is given by persons who are approached, and who have turned to the officers of the law, and in such cases the attempt to induce them to commit an offence. That thing is made an offence by the statute, which makes the fact of no importance, whether the person is induced or not. The commission is not of consequence. The attempt to induce is a crime, and instead of being badly drawn he held the statute was well drawn. The man at the top does not act openly in these cases, he handles the money bags. They induced others to do the work, and these men induced others such as the accused to carry out their work.

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Boundary Shipments

In Spite of Closed Smelters Ore Output Continues Heavy.

Granby Plant Treated Five Thousand Tons During the Week.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Phoenix, B. C., March 6.—The ore shipments from Boundary mines for the last week, notwithstanding the fact that one of the three local smelters is closed and another running at but half its capacity, averaged over 1,000 tons daily for the seven days. The shipments from each mine were as follows:

Granby mines to Granby smelter, 5,240 tons; Snowdon mine to Sunset smelter, 1,020 tons; Sunset mine to Sunset smelter, 630 tons; Emma mine to Nelson smelter, 90 tons. Total for the week, 7,280 tons. Total for the year, 108,317 tons.

The Granby smelter treated during the last week 5,000 tons of ore, making a total of 62,584 tons for the year to date.

NO ELEVATOR.
Brandon Will Not Have One Built by C. P. R.

Montreal, March 6.—(Special).—The C. P. R. authorities say the project for an elevator at Brandon has been abandoned.

CONSERVATIVES WIN.
Appeals Against Sutherland and Carscallen Are Dismissed.

Toronto, March 6.—(Special).—At Osgoode Hall this morning the Liberal appeal against Donald Sutherland, Conservative member for South Oxford, was dismissed, each side to pay its own costs. The Liberal appeal in Lennox and Addington, Ontario, was also dismissed, the petitioner to pay the costs. These cases cannot be further appealed. Justice MacLaren was the only dissenting judge.

Fruit Growers Finish Work

Windup of The Convention of the British Columbia Association.

An Interesting Discussion on Question of Adulterated Jams.

Westminster Chosen as the Place of Annual Meeting Next Year.

With two sessions held yesterday, afternoon and evening, the annual convention of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association came to an end. A considerable volume of business was transacted very expeditiously, and interesting addresses on matters of importance to fruit growers delivered. At the opening of the morning session a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Maxwell Smith for his address on the Fruit Marks Act.

FERTILIZERS.
Mr. J. E. Maynard then read the following paper on "Fertilizers."

It may be well to state that we will take chiefly into consideration those soil elements necessary to plant life that are most heavily drawn upon, and of which most soil contains the available forms in but limited amounts.

Water, as absorbed by rootlets, is not pure, containing, probably, to every one thousand parts, one to two parts, soluble matter, from which plants derive their entire supply of the necessary soil constituents. If the plant is to ashes, we will find, with the exception of nitrogen, that these ashes contain all the elements derived from the soil that have been used in building up the structure of the plant, a very small or three per cent. of the original weight of dry matter, the great remainder being composed of air and water, having passed off in the form of gases and vapors. These ash constituents, generally speaking, with the exception of potash, phosphoric acid and sometimes lime, are found in all soils in inexhaustible supplies, therefore with which the farmer does not have to concern himself. Nitrogen, although being abundantly in the soil, is not so readily available as one of the essentials of which soils become readily depleted. Thus we find that the chief elements for us to consider are potash, phosphorus and nitrogen, forming, as will be readily seen, a very small part of the plant structure. Yet, of such importance that if any one was entirely absent, the plant life could not exist.

These elements, in their crude and insoluble state, are available to the growing plant, and, only become so by the processes of decomposition and decay, being slowly changed by nature into soluble and available forms. The soil itself is an accumulation of decomposing animal and vegetable matter, and decaying organic matter. Nature's processes, however, being slow, the available forms of potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen, by continuous cropping, no adequate return being made, may be more rapidly exhausted than nature can provide. Plants then being able to obtain but limited amounts, suffer from hunger and cannot thrive.

By the use of chemical fertilizers, potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen can be returned to the soil, in practically the same forms that nature provides to the growing crops, thereby enabling them, under climatic and soil conditions favorable, to attain their highest development. These fertilizers, if used in proportion to the needs of the soil, may be more rapidly exhausted than nature can provide. Plants then being able to obtain but limited amounts, suffer from hunger and cannot thrive.

It cannot be too strongly impressed upon you, that your crops are not in proportion to the most abundant fertilizing element present in the soil, nitrogen. For example, the soil may contain potash and nitrogen enough for the largest yield, and yet the crop is small, because, simply, phosphoric acid is not in sufficient quantity. The maximum yield cannot be produced until that deficiency is made good. Again, the continuous use of a fertilizer, containing only one or two of the necessary ingredients, particularly, if that one should be nitrogen, unless the soil naturally contains large supplies of the ones omitted, will be sure to result in unsatisfactory returns. For instance, a farmer may apply a one-sided fertilizer, such as superphosphate, fish guano, bone meal, nitrate of soda, or one of the potash salts, the resulting crops being all that could be desired. He, however, finds that repeated applications, until the gradually decreasing returns, until the crops are as small or smaller, than ever before. Then perhaps you will hear the statement made: That chemical fertilizers are not lasting in their effect. That they take all the force out of the soil, being the fertilizer for it all. Now the fault does not lie with the fertilizer, but with the method of application, by which the plants were supplied with only one or two of the needed elements. The vigor of the crops were increased at the beginning by the use of the fertilizer, in like proportion would they draw upon the soil contents of the elements not provided, then the soil would be more rapidly depleted of the elements omitted, than if no fertilizer had been used. As before stated, our crops are in proportion to the smallest, not the greatest amount of any one element available. Should the supply of element available be gradually decreased, our crops will be decreased likewise.

Where a properly balanced ration is supplied, soil impoverishment cannot occur. But how about the supply of humus? Would it not become depleted by the use of chemical manures only? With ordinary careful agricultural practice, such a contingency need not be feared. I cannot do better than cite from the reports of Prof. K. van Vries of Groningen, Holland, on exhaustive tests conducted by his school for two years, with a view to testing the wide-spread opinion that where stable manure is not available, green manure crops must be grown and plowed in to restore the supplies of humus. Several plots on soil of the same character, and in the same locality have been received respectively. Chemical manure alone, and barnyard manure alone, for many years. Samples from the humus plots have been carefully tested, and it is found by actual analysis, that the soil from the plots

(Continued on Page Five.)

C. P. R. Strike Is Settled

Conference Between Officials and Men Result in Understanding.

At Early Hour This Morning Details Were Still Being Arranged.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, March 6.—The strike on the C. P. R. is practically settled. Tonight a delegation of strikers in conference with Mr. Peters and Mr. Deane, of the railway and the Council of the Board of Trade. It would appear that details are being arranged. The C. P. R. has agreed in general terms not to discriminate against members of any union.

Vancouver, March 7.—(1.30 a. m.)—There is no doubt that the strike is settled, although the conference is still in progress.

New Westminster, B. C., March 6.—(Special.)—There is no change in local conditions respecting the strike of the C. P. R. freight handlers. Last night some alleged sympathizers of the strikers ditched a locomotive and four cars near Hammond. No one was injured. The strikers disapprove of such tactics. The freight handlers, last night, were on duty. The freight handlers, last night, were on duty. The freight handlers, last night, were on duty.

MAKING MONEY.

Water Enables Indians to Wash For Gold.

Vancouver, March 6.—(Special.)—A. W. Yewell, Indian agent, says the water has never been so low at Lillooet as at present and the Indians are making \$5 a day each out of gravel along the river.

GENERAL ELECTIONS.

Manitoba Expected to Hold Them Next June.

Winnipeg, March 6.—(Special.)—An evening paper is authority for the statement that the Roblin Government had decided to ask for a dissolution so as to hold the general elections early in June.

A LONG SENTENCE.

Bedford Sentenced to Seventeen Years in Jail.

Bathurst, N. B., March 6.—Fred Thibault, the noted outlaw, was found guilty yesterday in the circuit court of four charges of burglary and jail-break, and sentenced to 17 years in the penitentiary.

BRITISH ISLANDS REPORT.

Government Not Intending to Build Arsenal at Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 6.—(Special.)—It is assumed there was some mistake made in the cable attributed to Lord Strathcona, who stated that the government is about to build an arsenal at Ottawa. The government has no such intention.

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

Hon. A. G. Blair Decides For Three Members Only.

Ottawa, March 6.—(Special.)—Hon. A. G. Blair has decided to adhere to the original recommendation for a railway commission, and that it shall consist of three members, not five as suggested by a farming delegation recently.

NOVA SCOTIA SURPLUS.

Provincial Accounts Fifty-Two Thousand Dollars Ahead.

Halifax, March 6.—The financial returns for Nova Scotia for the last year were presented to the House last night. The revenue was \$1,140,216.51; increase over the estimate of \$88,110.09. The expenditure was \$1,087,401.60, leaving a surplus of \$52,814.91.

LOGGERS' ASSOCIATION.

Wish to Counteract Millmen on Special License Question.

Vancouver, B. C., March 6.—(Special.)—The executive of the Loggers' Association met tonight and decided to call a meeting of the entire association to counteract the efforts of millmen who they claim are trying to induce the Provincial Government to do away with the practice of issuing special licenses.

MORE MECHANICS NEEDED.

Ontario Government Asked to Stimulate Their Immigration.

Toronto, March 6.—The manufacturers are urging the Ontario government to stimulate the immigration of skilled mechanics, whom they are willing to pay \$50 to \$75 a day. They claim that there is a shortage now of 5,000, and this will be increased when a number of large concerns double their capacity, as they propose doing.

POSTAGE TO ENGLAND.

Ottawa, March 6.—(Special.)—Tomorrow the rate on Canadian newspapers for transmission to England will be the same as if posted for delivery in Canada. It is expected this reduced rate will be of great assistance in the circulation of Canadian newspapers and periodicals throughout the United Kingdom. The present rate on newspapers and periodicals from Canada to the Old Country is one cent for every two ounces. Under the regulations that go into effect tomorrow the charge will be one cent for every four ounces, or exactly the old rate cut in two.

THE AGE OF BRAIN WORK.

"In these days, half our disease comes from the neglect of the body in the overwork of the brain. In this railway age we wear and tear of labor and intellect go without pause or selfishly. We live more than our forefathers, but we suffer more. They fattened only the muscles, we exhaust the strength of the nerves. Dr. Cassell's Nerve Food is the greatest medicine of this age because it is best suited to the needs of the present day. It restores and revitalizes waste nerve cells and makes the pale, weak and exhausted strong and healthy and vigorous."

E. & J. Burke's Three Star Old Irish Whiskey

It possesses a soft, mellow flavor produced by age and high quality.

ELIAS ROGERS RETIRED.

Position of Managing Director of Fernie Mines Dismissed With.

Toronto, March 6.—At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Mining Co. here today, Elias Rogers retired from the position of managing director. The work in future will be performed by the general manager at Fernie.

LUMBER TRADE.

Calgary Says Combine Exists in British Columbia and Territories.

Calgary, March 6.—(Special.)—A motion was carried in the city council last night narrating the fact that a combine of lumber exporters in British Columbia and the Northwest Territories, greatly to the embarrassment of trade, and depriving the government to investigate the same.

FORESTRY EXPERT.

Dr. Unwin Appointed to the Department at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Ont., March 6.—(Special.)—Dr. Unwin, of London, England, has been appointed scientist to the forestry branch of the Interior Department. Dr. Unwin is an Englishman by birth, but was for many years on the continent studying forestry.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

One to Be Established at Regina by Private Means.

Winnipeg, March 6.—(Special.)—Prof. W. H. Board, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture left Winnipeg today for Regina, where he will establish an agricultural college and experimental station provided for by private financial means.

CANADIAN MINING INSTITUTE.

British Columbia Men Who Are Elected to the Council.

Montreal, March 6.—Eugene Coste, engineer of the Provincial Natural Gas and Fuel Company, was elected president of the Canadian Mining Institute. Messrs. E. B. Kirby, Rossland; J. H. Tonkin, Fernie; B. C. and S. F. Harris, Elkhart, B. C., were elected to the council. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting in Toronto.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Legislation Foreshadowed in the Speech From the Throne.

St. John's, Nfld., March 6.—The legislature opened yesterday. The Governor announced a surplus and also that the Bond-Hay treaty negotiations were still progressing. He intimated that measures would be introduced for the enlargement of the naval reserve movement, the extension of the telegraph system to Labrador at the expiration of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company's monopoly next year, the establishment of a coal storage plant and the encouragement of local iron smelting industry. The French shore modulus vindex bill was introduced, and read briefly.

COAL OR FUEL?

Negroes Fight Desperately for Fuel to Warm Themselves.

Halifax, March 6.—Wednesday night a gang of 300 negroes boarded a coal train at Africville, a suburb of Halifax, and stole a hundred tons of coal. Last night the expectation of a riot, a squad of the raid, a squad of railway police went down the line and boarded the coal train. When it reached Africville, the train was boarded by negroes. A fierce fight ensued, and negroes being injured. Officer McClure, in arresting a negro named Roan, went over a steep embankment and both were badly injured. The negroes who were taken to secure coal, and it was simply a matter of stealing it or freezing to death.

THE RAILWAYS.

Edmonton Wants Canadian Northern Shops—N. P. Bill Passes.

Edmonton, March 6.—(Special.)—Business men have decided to raise \$15,000 required by the Hudson's Bay Company to secure the location of the Canadian Northern shops for Edmonton. The Hudson's Bay Company is now working on the extension of a road for workshops between Winnipeg and the Coast. Wm. MacKenzie, president of the Canadian Northern road reached Winnipeg today from Toronto. Interviewed, he said that the company was now supplied with all the railway systems necessary, and he did not think the Northern Pacific would be justified in closing the border.

The Montreal or Northern Pacific bill passed the second reading in the legislature after a warm discussion. Ex-Premier Greenway characterized the whole scheme as a big bluff.

COLD HEADACHE, CATARRH RELIEVED IN 10 MINUTES.

Rev. W. H. Board, of the Baptist Church, Buffalo, gives strong testimony for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Reported Summary of Findings That Will Be Made.

New York, March 6.—The Herald prints the following as a summary of the findings of the coal strike commission appointed by President Roosevelt, which it is expected will be handed to the President within a week.

There will undoubtedly be at least a ten per cent advance in the pay for mining, to take effect from the time the miners returned to work last October. The per diem employees will not have their wages increased, but will be recommended for the same pay as for a day of nine hours. The system of pay will be regulated wherever possible. The operators will be required to pay by the weight instead of by the car, and elsewhere by the lump yard. The miners will have check-booking representatives at their own expense. This will practically amount to a second increase in wages.

There will be indirect recognition of the union, which will come when the findings are submitted by President Roosevelt to John Mitchell, as president of the miners' union.

The cause of the strike as found by the commission will not be comforting to the coal mining companies. The boycott will be condemned, and the principle will be laid down that miners have a right to work without molestation, even though he does not belong to the union.

The terms of the verdict are to hold good for three years, and recommendations are to be made for the settlement of wages and other questions at the end of the period.

In local disputes the operators will be advised to treat with committees of the miners, and there may be a suggestion for local boards of arbitration.

GREAT FIRE IN FAIRHAVEN

Mill's, Wharves and Cars Destroyed and Business Portion Threatened.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Seattle, March 6.—Fire, that swept over a quarter of a mile of Fairhaven's waterfront this morning, did damage amounting to \$200,000. No lives were lost, although there were several casualties of a serious nature.

The Bellingham lumber mill, built within the last year, at a cost of \$80,000, and which contained \$40,000 worth of stock, was a notable loss to the ground. The insurance is \$30,000.

The Hill-Welton wharf, on which was the Northern Pacific depot, was wiped out. A long string of Great Northern box cars, two Northern Pacific passenger coaches, and a long wooden trestle were among the property destroyed.

The fire started in the Bellingham lumber mill and spread with such rapidity that the entire business part of the city was in danger for a time.

THE YUKON.

Professor Macoun on Its Possibilities As Food Producer.

From Montreal Star.

Professor Macoun, the veteran botanist, who has made a special study of the Yukon country, is very enthusiastic and very emphatic in preaching the value of the province as a food producer. He tells us that there is no reason in the world why the Yukon should not raise enough of farm products to supply its inhabitants and give surplus to the rest of the world. He speaks of growing grain, fruit, vegetables and flowers growing to establish this rather surprising claim. One man, he says, made \$8,000 by cultivating a few acres of corn.

We shall probably have purse-filled visitors coming back yet from the Yukon who will tell us, when we ask where they struck "pay dirt," that they struck it with a plow and reaped a golden harvest of grain which brought fancy prices in that isolated country. Still this cannot be done often or for long, as this is a field in which competition will be easy and sure.

If the mining camp of the Yukon can be made self-sufficient, then the Americans have a far less valuable possession of their toll gate at Skagway. We will not have to send supplies into that country.

NATURE'S BLESSING.

IS FOUND IN HEALTH, STRENGTH AND FREEDOM FROM PAIN.

This Gift Is Meant for All—On It the Happiness and Usefulness of Life Depend—Without It Life Is an Existence Hard to Endure.

Health is nature's choicest gift to man and should be carefully guarded. It is health is a sure sign that the blood is either insufficient, watery or impure, for most of the diseases that afflict mankind are traceable to this cause. Every organ of the body requires rich, red blood to enable it to properly perform its life-sustaining functions, and at the first intimation that nature gives that all is not well, the blood should be cared for. Purifying medicines will not do this—it is a tonic that is needed, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been found to be the most effective in restoring health to the weak, the nervous and the diseased.

From one end of the land to the other will be found grateful people who cheerfully acknowledge that nature gives good health to this great medicine. Among these is Mr. Elmer Robinson, a prominent young man living at St. Jerome, Que. He says: "For some years I was a great sufferer from dyspepsia. My appetite became irregular and everything I ate felt like a weight on my stomach. I tried several remedies and was under the care of doctors, but to no avail. I grew weaker as time went on. I became very weak, grew thin, suffered much from pains in the stomach and was frequently seized with dizziness. One day a friend told me of the cure of a young girl who had suffered greatly from this trouble, but who, through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had fully regained her health and strength, and strongly advised me to try these pills. I was so eager to find relief that I acted on his advice and procured a supply. From the very first my condition improved and after using the pills for a couple of months, I was fully restored to health. After having been a constant sufferer for four years, it is now over a year since I used the pills, and in that time I have enjoyed the best of health. This I owe to that greatest of all medicines, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I shall always have a good word to say on their behalf."

Through their action on the blood and nerves, these pills cure such diseases as rheumatism, sciatica, St. Vitus' dance, indigestion, kidney trouble, partial paralysis, etc. Be sure that you get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on every bottle. If you have not seen them, they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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Distress After Eating

Nausea between meals, belching, vomiting, flatulence, fits of nervous headache, pain in the stomach, are all symptoms of dyspepsia, and the longer it is neglected the harder it is to cure it.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Radically and permanently cure it—strengthen and tone the stomach and other digestive organs for the natural performance of their functions.

Accept no substitute for Hood's.

"My appetite was gone; nothing tempted me to eat, and what little I did eat felt annoying and unpleasant in my stomach. I tried many remedies without any benefit whatever. Finally, Hood's Sarsaparilla, having been recommended, I began its use. After taking one bottle my stomach would retain food, and my appetite began to improve. After taking three bottles I was completely cured." WILLIAM ROSS, Wellington Street, Sarnia, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

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The Colonist.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1903.

PUBLISHED BY
The Colonist Printing & Publishing
Company, Limited Liability.
No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.
A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Tonight a public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Mayor to discuss, not so much the question of the Alaskan Boundary, as the question of the position into which Canada is likely to be forced through the composition of the tribunal by which the delimitation of the boundary is to be decided upon. We hope that the resolutions presented will be carefully restricted to the limits within which public opinion should make itself felt, and that the discussion will not be allowed to stray over the boundary question on its merits. With regard to the merits of the question, a public meeting is of all authorities the least competent to make a decision. But what a public meeting can and ought to insist upon is that Canada deserves even-handed justice, and is prepared in all good faith to submit its case to any tribunal from whose deliberations even-handed justice may reasonably be expected. It is perfectly true that the present commission will bring the facts and rights of the case out in evidence. But there would be very small advantage in Canada's establishing an impregnable case, if it were already a foregone conclusion that she was to be mulcted of the territory whether it legally and rightfully belonged to her or not. This is a point upon which the Canadian province most immediately affected, is only doing its duty in making its voice heard. We notice that the Times is afraid that the Alaska Boundary question may be made a party question. It might very easily be made a question in which the people of Canada might strongly dissent from the action taken by the Government of Canada, if it were found that the Government of Canada had failed to protect the legitimate interests of the country. But that would be criticism above and beyond the domain of party politics, criticism to which Liberals equally with Conservatives would subscribe. But that has not been discovered yet, and the Times need not bother to cross the bridge till it comes to the stream. What is meant perhaps is that Conservatives may not be inclined to give the Government credit for a desire to protect the interests of the country. We hardly think there is any danger of that. A Liberal Government is just as patriotic as a Conservative Government. Conservatives believe it to pursue a policy bad for the country with the best of intentions. Believing that, and knowing that not intentions but acts affect the welfare of the country, Conservatives have a perfect right to do their best to turn the Government out of power. When it comes to the foreign interests of the country, the Government is the Government of the Conservatives as much as of the Liberals. If the Government has made mistakes on a point on which there are no two opinions in the country, it will be, and rightly too, unparagonably criticised by public opinion, independent of party predilection. Any man who would deprecate such criticism under such circumstances, could only be one who had sacrificed his manhood and patriotism before the fetish of partyism. But, as we said, it has not yet been shown that the Government has not preserved, or will not guard the interests of Canada. It is only right, however, that in guarding these interests, the Government should have the moral support of the whole people, Liberal and Conservative, if it acts rightly, and the severe condemnation of the whole people, Liberal and Conservative, if it acts wrongly.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

We have heard a great deal about the decline of British trade and of British shipping, and the growth of German trade and of German shipping. Since 1885 German tonnage has increased from 1,244,288 tons with 29,911 sailors to 1,737,708 tons, with 43,146 sailors, an increase in tonnage of 34 per cent., and of crews by 8 per cent. During the same period British shipping increased from 6,656,991 tons, and 149,721 sailors to 8,230,413 tons, and 177,773 sailors, an increase in tonnage of 36 per cent., and of crews by 26 per cent. The increase in the crews shows that the German tonnage increase has largely been due to the building of large passenger steamers which require fewer men per ton, while British shipping has expanded in all directions. Percentage increase is one thing and positive increase quite another. Twenty years ago, Germany had only begun to grow as a commercial country, Great Britain was apparently at the zenith of her commercial career. Yet in shipping, Britain has made vastly greater strides than Germany, and a great deal of Germany's trade has actually been done in British bottoms. From 1888 to 1898 the British ocean cargoes entering and clearing at German ports increased in tonnage by nearly one-third. There are two considerations, however, which detract from the satisfactory character of these statistics. The first is the increasing percentage of foreign born sailors in the British merchant navy. The merchant marine is a great source of power in case of war. But every year British sailors are being increasingly replaced by foreigners of all sorts, sizes and descriptions, whose value to Great Britain is practically nothing, although they earn their living on her ships. The second is the fact that the figures of registered tonnage do not show changes which may be taking place in the financial control of the British merchant navy. A ship may be registered under one flag or another for convenience sake. There are no laws restricting ownership which in those days of joint stock companies cannot be overcome, and set aside. There has been much talk lately of reviving the navigation laws as a measure for the protection of inter-imperial trade. It has not yet been made clear to our mind just what the effect of carrying such an idea into practice would be upon the maritime supremacy of the British Empire.

A SAD PLIGHT.

It appears that at Washington, D. C., there is a conventional illness which obtains for the overworked employees of the Federal Government about 30 extra holidays every year on "sick leave," and that this is the only means by which the staff is kept from breaking down under the long hours and nervous strain of responsibility which are the notorious features of the civil service in all countries of the world. The convention of "sick leave" by which this life-saving variation in the sad existence of the white slaves of the Government is maintained, has broken down in the case of a young lady who has lately become a convert to the doctrines of Christian Science. Of course she can be no longer sick. There is no such thing as sickness; it is purely a creature of the imagination, so she can no longer consistently ask for a certain number of "days off" per annum on the ground of illness. But she forgot that while she was cutting herself off from sick leave she was also cutting herself off from a period of absence from her office time which she usually took for doing her shopping and having her dresses and other clothing made which she wore when she was enjoying her "annual" leave. Incidentally it may be noted that this perhaps is a proof of the correctness of her newly adopted faith. She only imagined herself sick after all and went her way as usual—only the "way" happened to be one which did not lead to her office. Her faith now prevents her from asking for "sick leave," but with fine feminine logic, she objects to being debarred from the privileges enjoyed by the other clerks, and has carried an appeal from the head of the department in which she is employed, who unsympathetically declared that if she was not sick she was not entitled to "sick leave," to Mr. Root himself, who has now to decide the very delicate question. Our opinion is that he will find the Alaskan boundary simplicity itself compared with it. We hope, however, that this sad complication at Washington will be a warning to the members of our overworked civil service across James Bay concerning the very dangerous character of the doctrines of Christian Science.

ROUND THE WORLD.

It is a very curious thing about newspapers how one particular story will fascinate the news gatherers of every newspaper published in the same language as that in which the story is written, and be duly published in its columns. There is one note, to which if it is struck, every newspaper will respond. Striking it appears to be more largely a matter of accident than otherwise. It is not struck through wit, or brilliancy, or literary merit, or on account of any intrinsic importance in the matter of the story. When a paragraph which strikes the particular note is in time, once gets started, it is like the wandering Jew in the startling nature of its appearance and its apparent immortality. Some time ago, we do not know how long, it may be years, the *Lancet* published a paragraph on "Disenfranchisement," recounting a curious instance of decay in the old glass windows of a church. This paragraph has appeared in almost every newspaper we see, and we see a good many, and in the few in which we have not noticed it, we have no doubt it will appear in due season. Such a paragraph, fairly started, goes from the dailies to the weeklies, and from the weeklies to the monthlies, and back along the same course. It will yet become familiar to every newspaper reader in Great Britain, Canada, the United States, Africa, India, Australia and New Zealand, and we should not be a bit surprised in a few years to see it republished in the *Lancet* with due credit given to some foreign scientific periodical. Why is this? Apparently, with regard to this particular paragraph, it is because of the incongruous idea suggested by disease attacking such a substance as glass. The *Lancet* might have discoursed learnedly upon changes in the molecular structure of glass in particular environments, and its dissertations upon the subject would have slumbered peacefully in its own highly respectable, but as a rule, unenterprising columns. But the idea of disease in glass once suggested as descriptive of a curious phenomenon, every knight of the scissors is after it with as great unanimity and zeal as it would be displayed over a fire, a wreck, a scandal or an earthquake. The knights of the scissors are quite right too, because everyone who reads this paragraph rises from its contemplation (we ought to know we have read it many times. It is already an old familiar friend), with the comfortable feeling that he has added something new, instructive, and entertaining to his stock of general information, and the same moral glow induced by reading a copy of *Titbits* from cover to cover.

YELLOW JOURNALISM.

A most brutal instance of the degradation of ordinary decency and humanity through the influence of rabid yellow journalism occurred the other day in New York. While some workmen at Fort Lafayette, near New York, were unloading some eight light shells in order to fill them with smokeless powder, a shell exploded in their hands with the most shocking results. Three men were instantly killed. A fourth, who had an arm and a leg torn off and an eye destroyed, lived for two hours. Three men, most horribly mangled, were conveyed to the military hospital at Fort Hamilton, where, as we read in the *New York Sun*, they "had to submit to being photographed by flashlight and to being posed for an effective picture for the benefit of a morning newspaper." We further read that one of the victims "who was burned from head to foot, and will probably lose the sight of both eyes, was propped up in his cot while the camera was focussed specially on him; and then Surgeon Plummer, of the Navy, and Major Powell, an army surgeon, posed by the wounded man's cot, while the camera man burned his flash and pressed the bulb." How would anyone like that for himself or any of his friends. Even if we do not consider the fact that it cannot have been medically beneficial for terribly wounded men to be pulled about and posed for a photograph, think of the outrage to decency involved in having poor mangled human beings photographed for morbid people to gloat over.

ST. JACOBS OIL

CURES
RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA
SPRAINS
SORENESS
STIFFNESS

Used for
Years.
The Great Remedy
Unequaled.

CONQUERS PAIN!

SAUCE.
ENGLISH WORCESTERSHIRE
PINTS FOR SATURDAY, ONLY
20 CENTS
A SNAP IN A LIFE TIME.

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.

TELEPHONE 88. THE LEADING GROCERS.

If the public have to be provided with such pictures they should be procured by dressing up an imaginary scene, and not by subjecting the helpless victims to such an ordeal.

A number of British legislators are to visit British Columbia the coming summer. We should not be surprised if some British Columbia legislators go further than that the coming summer.

Sir William Mulock has reduced the rates on Canadian newspapers and periodicals into Great Britain. This will help Canada. Great Britain so far refuses to reciprocate, which injures Canada but much more herself.

Why all this unnecessary humping about the coming redistribution measure? The Liberals will call it a Redistribution Bill, and the Conservatives will call it a Disgraceful Gerrymander. That is all there is about it, except that both will in all probability be partially right.

The *Evening Telegram* of Portland, Oregon, noting the awful carnival of railway wrecks which has characterized the present year, says that three-fourths of the accidents could and should have been avoided. Its remedy is the enforcement of heavy damages by the law courts against the railway companies.

There is an epidemic of the "grip" in New York. The following instructions have been issued for avoiding it, whether officially or not we cannot say: "If your baby has the grip don't kiss it. If your stenographer has the grip—send her home till she gets well."

A number of property owners in Victoria are urging a reconsideration of the fire limits. They claim there is a zone in which brick blocks will not pay, yet where wooden structures may not be built, and that the result is that in that zone city property is falling into total decay.

PRESS COMMENT.

It is our conviction that if either party will give the people a fair and trustworthy chance to vote against all this disgusting business of ballot-stuffing and ballot-counting, the country will receive a revelation as to the large amount of political dishonesty which exists in our midst. The long reign of political debauchery has not yet degraded the public conscience—it has only dulled it to a chance to speak—Montreal Star.

If President Roosevelt is a live politician, he will bow to the Canadian demand that Senators Lodge and Turner be removed from the Alaskan Commission and appoint in their places the two men he is most afraid of in the race for the Republican nomination. To be known as his choice for commissioners would kill them instantly. Montreal Star.

The English railways are coming in for a good deal of criticism. While the general excellence of their management is not denied, it is alleged that they are not sufficiently progressive and that they do not try to adapt their services to the new conditions of the age. Lord Palmer, in writing to the Times about the overcrowding of daily passenger traffic in and out of London, suggests that a great proportion of the people might with advantage live beyond the twenty-mile radius. To make this possible, his proposal is that a "night bus" every morning and evening the main lines should be cleared for fast trains running every five minutes. Incidentally he remarks: "From the station where I live the best morning up-train is seven minutes slower than in 1851; the best afternoon down-train is fifteen minutes slower than in 1878." Montreal Star.

What the Canadian and British governments have to do is to see that the Canadian and British commissioners are men of ability, pluck and endurance equal at least to those of the American commissioners. If Canada's interests are represented by men who can neither be fooled nor intimidated, the American commissioners will be forced to make the work of the commission barren of conclusive results. If our commissioners do their work faithfully and intelligently, it will at least have the effect of bringing out all the available evidence on the boundary question, and this may prove education for the people of the United States. For the Dominion and British governments to betray signs of panic at the mention of the names of the American commissioners, is a little beneath their dignity. Montreal Star.

The information at hand concerning the dispute between the men and their employers at the Fernie coal mines is not sufficient to warrant a judgment. There is one cause of friction which seems plain enough, however. One of the demands of the men is that their union be recognized, and that this is a crucial point in evidence from the statement of the manager, Mr. Tonkin, that he refuses to recognize the union and that he is prepared to close up the mines for eight months rather than do so. In view of this rash threat it is instructive to note the statement that already local coal orders cannot be filled, and that an intense cold snap prevails, suffering is already being caused. This may be a correspondent's exaggeration, as it would be remarkable if these results followed so quickly upon the closing down of the mines. But at all events it will not be long before these results follow and some of the industries of British Columbia will be prejudicially affected by the generosity of fuel. The public will scarcely consider Mr. Tonkin's objection to the principle of unionism a sufficient reason for inciting such results. The public will not prejudice the other matters in dispute between the company and the men.

men, but the right of men to unite to promote their common interests is now so universally recognized, even although the power thus gained may be occasionally used improperly, that the manager will find himself on this point alienated from the general sympathy.—Toronto Globe.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPH.
Tomson—"Johnson has no ability of any kind."
Jackson—"Nonsense. Why, he can ask you for a loan in such a way that you thank your lucky stars for the opportunity to accommodate him."

"Mother, what are twins?" asked little Babbie.
"I know," chimed in Dolly. "Twins is two babies just the same; three babies is triplets; four is quadruplets; and five is centipeds."

Bystander—"Why are you crying, little boy?"
Little boy—"How-hoo! I freeze me fingers makin' twenty snowballs and de doctor didn't wear his plug hat after all!"
Chicago "Daily News."—
"So your story did not set the world on fire." "No," answered the discouraged author. "But it helped some of the cock stories."—Washington "Star."

WILLIE'S SHORT RUN.
(Haldimand News.)
FIRST AGONY.
He bought a nice new camera to snap, snap, snap.
He didn't care how much it cost a rap, rap, rap!
He took pictures of the scenery.
The scenery and the scenery.
And sent the bill for breakages to pap, pap, pap!

SECOND AGONY.
It chanced one day he wandered to the wood, wood, wood.
And while he focussed up, behind him stood, stood, stood.
A large cattle lowing laughingly.
That lifted him quite chafflingly.
And leaved as he went up: "Now, you be good, Good, Good!"

THIRD AGONY.
He landed in a distant vacant lot, lot, lot.
And there prepared to take another shot, shot, shot!
But a farmer came excitedly.
And drew on him his landlubberly.
And filled him full of trouble on the spot, spot, spot!

FINAL SPASM.
Oh! Willie never took another snap, snap, snap.
He didn't like photography a rap, rap, rap!
And the doctors who attended him.
When they had patched and mended him.
Sent in their bills for breakages to pap, pap, pap!

Not one in twenty are free from some little ailment caused by a function of the liver. Use Carter's Little Liver Pills. The result will be a pleasant surprise. They give positive relief.

"And now," asked the teacher, at the end of a long description of the brain, "who is the seat of memory? Can any of you tell me?"
"Yes, ma'am," replied Johnny Brighteyes; "in the little finger, where you tie a string around it to make you remember!"—Chicago "Commercial Tribune."

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.
Itching, Bling, Bleeding and Protruding Piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. Choicest Selected Herbs and Bacon (retail) lb. 25c. Choicest Pile Cures (retail) lb. 35c. Choicest Home-Rendered Lard, 5 lb. and 10 lb. tins, per lb. 15c. The above is all the product of home manufacture and guaranteed to be equal and in most cases superior to any imported article.
Bottle and Express shipments a specialty.

THE B. C. MARKET COMPANY, LIMITED
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS AND PACKERS
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SPENCER'S

WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR SALE TODAY.

Ladies' English natural wool vests—long sleeves; usual price \$1.25. TODAY.....90c.
Fine natural wool vests and drawers, usual \$1.25. TODAY.....\$1.00
20 dozen Ladies' Ribbed Wool Vests short sleeves, some button in front, others not; were 25c. and 35c.—TODAY.....15c.

This is a special lot we have been selling at 25c., with 35c., and sooner than put them away will clear them all out. TODAY.....15c. each

A Desperate Bargain at.....35c.
50c. and 75c. Ribbed Wool and Cotton and Wool mixed Vests, long sleeves—TODAY.....35c. each

Ladies' Ribbed Wool and Cotton Drawers; usual price 50c.—TODAY.....35c.

Children's Ribbed Wool Vests, 35c. to 50c., qualities. TODAY.....25c.

Children's Ribbed Wool Drawers, were 45c.—TODAY.....25c.

Odd Lots of Children's Cotton Piece Vests. One lot at.....10c. One lot at.....15c. One lot at.....20c.

Knitted Skirts for Children. TODAY.....10c. each

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.

Insure in the
MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE CO.
SWINERTON & ODDY
102 GOVERNMENT ST.

Fancy Worsted SUITINGS

—AT—
\$30.00
Every suit an irresistible argument for your patronage.

C. H. REDMAN,
MGR. VICTORIA TAILORING CO.,
25 BROAD ST.

HENRY'S NURSERIES

3000 WESTMINSTER ROAD.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees
RHODODENDRONS, ROSES, BULBS,
GREENHOUSE AND HARDY PLANTS
Tons of Home Grown and Imported

GARDEN, FIELD AND
FLOWER SEEDS
For Spring Planting.
Eastern Prices. White Labor.

Bee Hives and Supplies.
CATALOGUE FREE.

M. J. HENRY,
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Rye Italian and English Grass Seeds.

Call early, compare notes and make your choice between
ENGLISH, SCOTTISH AND
ZEALANDISH

SUITINGS
FOR YOUR SPRING SUITS.

THOMAS & GRANT
FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILORS,
Government St., Opposite Tronace Area.
Satisfaction guaranteed in every particular.

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THE B. C. MARKET COMPANY, LIMITED
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS AND PACKERS
Victoria branch, cor Government and Yates streets, Vancouver branches, 20

Appendicitis Belts

For Use After Operations, Strengthens and Supports.

CHOLERA BANDAGES,

Or Abdominal Warmers, Prevent Disease.

CYRUS H. BOWES

CHEMIST.

Telephone 425. 98 Government St., near Yates St. Victoria, B. C.

Lace Parlors.

A fine assortment of Silk Arabian Braids, Laces, Colored Laces, Japanese Laces and Embroidering Silks. The latest lace designs always on hand.

Pulmonic Cough Cure

A reliable remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis and all inflamed conditions of the throat and lungs.

Hall & Co.

Dispensing Chemists, Clarence Block, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

BUSINESS LOCALS

Special—Carpenters' Tools at Cheap Price.

If you have beauty, I will take it. If you have none, I will make it.

SAVANNAH, Photo.

Miners' Sheet Steel Camp Stores at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

We have a few carpet samples, some lace curtain samples, and a number of remnants in cretonne, serge, etc., which we want to clear out. Weiler Bros. (second floor).

A special line of artistic Madras muslins from 65c. to \$2.00 per yard, comprising a very choice range of colorings and designs by the leading artists of the day. Weiler Bros.

We advertised 200 Art Squares (which we have bought at a close figure) and we have only 44 left. These squares are in two sizes only, namely, 9x9 and 9x10 ft. and sell at \$4.50 and \$5.25 respectively. Weiler Bros.

COMPANY—COMFORT—CONSOLATION

These May Be Obtained If You Go About It in the Right Way.

Seize the opportunity. Do not neglect it. "There is a time in the affairs of man," etc. Company, comfort and consolation may be obtained if you purchase at Campbell & Co. Go to C. & C. for C. C. & C. do you see? Seize on the suggestion. This is the right time. Cor. Government and Truine Avenue. Telephone 12.

J. & J. TAYLOR'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES

—AND—

VAULT DOORS

John Barnsley & Co., AGENTS.

115 GOVERNMENT ST.

Fire Guards at Crepside. All-night heaters at Crepside. Bird Cages at Crepside.

See new Queen Tudding Moulds at Crepside. See Carving Sets and Cutlery at Crepside. Pipe Electro-Plate at Crepside.

Every mother should see the latest "Reclining Go-Carts" at Weiler Bros. These carts have all the very latest improvements, and are fitted with the "Whitney patent" brake. See Broughton street window and the stock on our second floor.

What is Sassa for the — may be Sassa for the —, and to verify it, see the window of E. E. E. Wall & Co., who have a speciality for sale at 20c. per bottle.

BARGAINS IN HAIRBRUSHES AND COMBS. FINEST QUALITY. Prices cut in two for a few days.

B. C. DRUG STORE, 27 Government St. J. TEAGUE, JR., MRS.

Boys' reefers 90c. each, worth \$1.75 and \$2.00, until after stock-taking. B. Williams & Co.

You should see our line of bedroom suits. Just what you want in style and price can be seen at Weilers.

Blue Ribbon Tea is the best tea on earth.

Driving ulsters and waterproof overcoats half price for cash during stock-taking sale. B. Williams & Co.

New Management. — Pete Steele's saloon, Bastion Square, has been taken over by Mr. F. D. Des Brisay, well known to Victorians in rowing and athletic circles. "Deb" will be glad to see all his old, as well as new friends at his place of business.

Boys' and youths' overcoat prices cut in two for cash until after stock-taking. B. Williams & Co.

C. E. Heard will be at his office, Moody Block, for a short time. See him for the mechanical treatment of Rupture.

Men's and youths' fine business suits half price for cash until after stock-taking. B. Williams & Co.

Stocktaking sale, men's overcoats half price for cash. B. Williams & Co.

WANTED MAN WITH \$500

To take management and sole agency for British Columbia for the Hutton-Dixon treatment for the liquor habit. The most highly recommended treatment for alcoholism in the world—experience unnecessary. For particulars address Mr. Dixon, 81 Wilkes street, Toronto, Ontario.

New cream silk lace braids, silk net, Arabian braids at low prices. Tenerife lace tablets, the latest collar patterns. Lessons given in all kinds of fancy work.

MRS. W. H. ADAMS, 78 Douglas street.

Mackintoshes and cravettes raincoats half price during stock-taking sale. B. Williams & Co.

A RETROGRADE PROPOSITION

Proposal to Decrease the Area of the City Fire Limits.

Efforts are being made to have the fire limits placed within a narrower limit than at present, and, as might be expected, the fire underwriters are in opposition to the movement, which would mean higher rates and the closing of Victoria in the third class of cities—a retrograde movement. The present fire limits extend from the waterfront at the intersection of Humboldt and Douglas street, along Douglas, up Blue to Blanchard street, and thence to the street to Douglas and along that street to Herald and down that street to the water. The present movement is to have the limits narrowed so that the line will not go above Douglas street, the line continuing along Douglas to Herald, instead of going up Blue to Blanchard, and including the area between Douglas and Blanchard streets. Nothing has been done so far in this regard, other than to place the proposal before the city engineer.

Mr. Elliott, secretary of the Underwriters' Association, looks upon the proposal to decrease the fire limits as a retrograde step, which would undo the work of years in mapping out and classifying the risks, and would have the effect of increasing premium rates all the way from one to five per cent. He expressed the opinion that the proposal was made by interested parties, who wish to put up cheap buildings within the present limits, and that it would not be seriously considered if brought before the City Council.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY

Mass Meeting of Citizens To Discuss the Question This Evening.

The Alaska boundary question will be discussed at a mass meeting of citizens, called by Mayor McCord, on the requisition of the Chamber of Commerce, at the City Hall this evening. The importance of a favorable settlement of this long-standing international dispute and its bearing on the future trade of Victoria and the province of British Columbia generally, is universally felt, and no doubt the Council chamber will be crowded to hear the arguments of the speakers, who have all made the boundary problem a special study.

It is understood that a resolution will be submitted to the meeting with the object of strengthening the hands of the Dominion government in any protest which may be made against the present position of the United States portion of the treaty commission.

So far the speakers announced to address tonight's meeting are: Richard Hall, M.P.P., A. E. McPhillips, M.P.P., D. W. Higgins, J. Hunter, M.P.P., and Charles H. Larkin.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday's Business in Chambers—New Rules as to Appeal Books.

Mr. Justice Drake presided in Chambers yesterday morning and dealt with the following applications: (Northern Counties Investment Co. vs. Finlayson et al.)—Application for personal judgment on covenant contained in mortgage, for decree nisi in foreclosure action and for usual accounts. Order made. R. H. O'Connor—Application for writ of certiorari to remove into the Supreme Court, a conviction by the police magistrate of Grand Forks. The application was allowed and set aside until tomorrow. The conviction in this case was made subsequent to the amalgamation of the former cities of Grand Forks and Columbia, by Joseph K. Johnston, a police magistrate of the old city of Grand Forks, but who, it is alleged, has never been appointed a police magistrate for the amalgamated cities. G. H. Barnard is making the application on behalf of Richardson, while the crown is represented by H. A. MacLean, deputy attorney-general.

Difficulty has arisen in several cases lately on appeal to the Full Court in regard to the method of printing and paging of appeal books. Hitherto there have been no rules dealing with the subject, and consequently solicitors followed their own ideas in the matter. In order to regulate the matter satisfactorily, the judges have now made rules as to the printing and paging of appeal books, lines and exhibits. These rules are now being printed and will shortly be distributed among the profession.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Victoria, March 6—8 p. m.

SYNOPSIS.

Unsettled and rainy weather conditions have again after a momentary reprieve lasting 24 days, except for 04 h. on the 26th February. This change is due to a rising barometric tendency, and falling over this province in advance of a series of ocean storm areas now crossing the southern coast of the continent, and the Washington coast, and rain has been general southward to the Columbia river.

TEMPERATURE.

| | Min. | Max. |
|-----------------|------|------|
| Victoria | 41 | 44 |
| New Westminster | 39 | 40 |
| Kamloops | 29 | 34 |
| Barriere | 16 | 22 |
| Calgary | 18 | 34 |
| Winnipeg | 14 | 32 |
| Portland, Ore. | 44 | 54 |
| San Francisco | 44 | 54 |

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time) Saturday: Victoria and Vicinity: Fresh or strong winds, chiefly westerly and southerly, unsettled and mild with rain.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Reopen for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5 p. m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6.

| | Deg. | Mean. | High. | Low. |
|---------|------|-------|-------|------|
| 5 a. m. | 41 | 41 | 42 | 40 |
| Noon | 41 | 41 | 42 | 40 |
| 5 p. m. | 41 | 41 | 42 | 40 |

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

| | 4 miles east. | 8 miles south. | 24 miles southwest. |
|---------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 5 a. m. | 4 miles east. | 8 miles south. | 24 miles southwest. |
| 5 p. m. | 4 miles east. | 8 miles south. | 24 miles southwest. |

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p. m.—Corrected—29.74

HEALTH AND HOPE.

"He who has health has hope; and he who has hope has everything." But hope lies at the approach of kidney disease with the dreadful pains which accompany it. With the flesh gradually falling, the back aching, and the despair which often leads to victims of this ailment, only the use of Dr. Cass's Kidney-Liver Pills will restore hope, confidence and health. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

THE STRAND HOTEL.

(Vancouver.)

Has been remodelled. All newly furnished, one block from depot. European and American plan. Prices moderate. J. S. Wood, Proprietor.

Fruit Growers' Finish Work

(Continued From Page One.)

receiving the chemical fertilizers are equally rich in humus as plots receiving the barnyard manure.

Three separate experiments found that ground dressed with chemical manures for fifteen years, contains as much humus as soils regularly dressed with barnyard manures for the same period of time.

Prof. van Vries explains this as follows: Intense fertilization with chemical fertilizers alone, acts more thoroughly and effectively, and especially more rapidly than the farm manures. It causes the production of more abundant and more vigorous crops, which leave in the soil valuable residues. These residues from preceding cultures are the principal sources of the humus of cultivated soils, and thus explained the well-known richness of humic matter of the soils in Holland, where three times as much chemical fertilizers are used per acre as in Great Britain and elsewhere.

The long term use of chemical fertilizers on plots at the famous Rothamsted Experiment Farm also bears on this point, and demonstrated that the fears of exhaustion of the humic matter in the soil are not justified. According to Prof. van Vries' experiments, the use of chemical manures appear rather to increase than diminish the supply of humus.

A stalk of wheat in the spring is provided with abundant leaves. As the crop approaches maturity these leaves fall away, and when harvest time arrives the number of dead leaves adhering to the straw is insignificant. These, in addition to the roots and stubble all form humus. With good cultivation, including, of course, the use of chemical manures, we get heavier crops and proportionately the residues left to form humus are greater than would be the case where a smaller crop is grown. As practically all the organic matter of plants is derived from the air, it would seem only reasonable that a large crop, not entirely removed from the soil, would add to the supply of humus.

The question that perhaps suggests itself to some of you is: Why would not the use of barnyard manure, in addition to the residues left from crops, also increase of humus about the same as the chemical manures? Stable manure contains, in comparatively small amounts, the three necessary elements of fertility, potash, phosphoric acid, and nitrogen. The roots, in their endeavor to secure needed supplies, will, to a great extent, break up and destroy the humus thus formed. By the use of chemical manures plants are provided with food in readily available forms, thus the content of humus, not being broken up to supply their wants, has a chance to accumulate. In one-sided fertilizing also, the humus may be diminished, and perhaps very rapidly, in some instances to an extent detrimental to the mechanical condition of the soil; this is due to the root in search for the elements not provided, breaking up the humus for what it may contain.

The value of the barnyard manure can be greatly increased by the use of chemical manures in connection with it. See Bulletin 94, Geneva Experiment Farm, N. Y. Good stable manure, we generally find, contains in one ton about:

10 pounds of nitrogen.

5 pounds of phosphoric acid.

10 pounds of potash.

Now if we compare these proportions of plant food with those found in commercial fertilizers which are successfully applied to various crops, we are readily impressed with the one-sided nature of stable manure as a nitrogenous plant food. The L. Van Slyke, in speaking of this, states that it is easily possible to exhaust a soil by long continued exclusive use of stable manure, and this is just what has occurred in many farms in New York state. When the soil contains sufficient potash and phosphoric acid to balance the excess of nitrogen furnished by the application, most excellent results are secured from its exclusive use. But it is evident that, under such conditions, the crop each year takes from the soil more potash and phosphoric acid than is returned. Hence, each year the available supply of these two constituents in the soil becomes less, and when insufficient to balance the excess of nitrogen, the results are obtained.

Manure is sometimes spoken of as the backbone of the farmer's crop, and rightly so, yet being nitrogenous in its nature and composition, and being deficient in potash and phosphoric acid, both should be used in conjunction with the stable manure. The best possible results are to be obtained. Furthermore, it will be well to remember, that in applying fertilizers, it is only in the case of those of a nitrogenous nature, that it will be wasteful to cry on the side of excess. In supplying phosphates and potash salts, if applied too liberally, are simply storing up plant food for which later crops may claim.

The question is often asked: How are we to know in what element our soil is most deficient? This can generally be readily determined by noting the growth of the plant. It indicates its need far more accurately than can be determined by soil analysis. In fact, the farmer who carefully observes his crops can tell to a certainty which element is chiefly needed.

The function performed in the plant by the three essential fertilizing elements may be briefly stated as follows: Nitrogen.—The properties of nitrogen are to form the growth of the leaf and stalk. An excessive growth of leaf and stalk, with imperfect flowering would indicate an excess of nitrogen in proportion to the amount of potash and phosphoric acid available. A pale-green foliage, with poor growth of stalk and straw, would indicate a lack of nitrogen.

Potash.—Is necessary for the development of flowers, fruit buds, and the woody parts of plants. It is especially prominent in promoting an abundant yield of grain and fruits. It has much to do with filling out the pulpy matter to be used for planting. It hastens and aids the maturation of plants. Without phosphoric acid plants will die before reaching maturity. It helps to form albumen and indirectly starch, sugar and fat.

No one of the three indispensable plant foods falls by itself the essentials of a complete fertilizer; each supplements the others, each modifies the action of the others, and each supplies the food wants of the plant. And here it should be borne in mind that our object in manuring should not be merely to provide for the needs of the present year, but to increase production of our crops by year to year to obtain the highest possible yields.

The cost of fertilizing is frequently offset and more than offset by the saving in labor alone. It practically costs no more to plough, seed, harrow, cultivate, hoe, and generally care for a large crop than it does for a small one grown on the same acreage. As will be readily seen, the cost per bushel of a 10 bushel crop of grain produced with the greater use of 40 bushel crop.

The results from experiments with po-

tatoes taken from the report of Mr. W. S. Blair, horticulturist. Experimental Farm, Nappan, N. S., for 1901, are of interest. These experiments strongly illustrate the greater crop producing power of

(Continued on Page Eight.)

New Goods

THE LATEST FANCY STRIPE

WORSTEDS

FANCY TWEEDS

FLANNELS

NO TWO ALIKE.

—AT— PEDEN'S

36 Fort Street. Merchant Tailor.

Lace and Fancy Work Parlors

MISS E. A. MESHER.

A fine assortment of Lace Braids, including the new Bruges Silk Braid. All the latest patterns to hand, viz: Bishop Stock Collars, Yokes, etc.

TAKE THE TEST.

For your own satisfaction you should know the condition of your eyes. We make no charge for testing, and it may be worth considerable to your future comfort and success.

Our charges for glasses, when needed, are most moderate, and our frame fitting is excellent.

A. P. BLYTH

Scientific Optician and Jeweler. 65 Fort St. Near Douglas.

ROYAL

HOTEL AND CAFE

51 FORT STREET

Attractive rooms, with first class board, from \$1.25 per day. Special rates by the month.

STRICTLY FIRST CLASS.

Fishing Tackle.

At less than cost of importation. Come and see for yourselves. The cheapest ever offered.

FINE ASH, 3 Point Rod 20c.

A SLENDID ROD, worth 75c. 40c.

BAMBOO RODS, very fine 75c.

THE FINEST ROD, 3 and 4 Point with Nickel Trimmings \$1.40

LARGE ASSORTMENT REELS 15c. to 75c.

The very finest Silk Waterproof Lines, 5c. 50 hooks for small fish, 10c. Leaders, double gut, 5c. Finest Kerby Double Gut Hooks, 15c. dozen.

This is a genuine cut price sale.

Victoria Bargain Bazaar,

51 Johnson St., near Broad.

London Hospital

Cough Cure

Insures rest at night. Try a bottle for that hacking cough. 50 cents a bottle.

John Cochrane

CHEMIST.

N. W. Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

Cabbage Plants

Seed Potatoes

FOR SPRING PLANTING. JAY & CO.

13 Broad Street. Our Old Stand.

GAMPBELL'S

Spring Novelties

New Spring Styles in Blouses. New Spring Styles in Silk Waists. New Spring Styles in Neckwear. New Spring Styles in Belts. New Spring Costumes. New Separate Skirts.

We are Sole Agents for the Celebrated

MAGGIONI KID GLOVES

Walter S. Fraser & Co., LIMITED.

DEALERS IN HARDWARE

English and Norway Iron, Steel, Steam and Water Pipe, Fittings, Brass Goods, Etc.

Blacksmith, Building, Mining and Logging Supplies. Warehouse Trucks, Scales, Wheel Barrows, Picks, Shovels and Contractors' Plant, Etc.

A FULL LINE OF SNEIDER'S PATENT LEG VISES IN STOCK.

WHARF STREET

VICTORIA, B.C.

Spring Cleaning

Watches and Jewelry, like everything else, need attention to keep them in good order, but they require experienced persons to do them justice. Our experience of upwards of forty years in the watch and jewelry business in this city enables us to give perfect satisfaction in all timepieces entrusted to our care for cleaning and repairing, no matter how complicated they may be, and our charges are moderate. JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER. OLD JEWELRY REPAIRED OR REMADE INTO MODERN DESIGNS. ESTIMATES GIVEN FREE OF CHARGE.

C. E. REDFERN

43 Government St. Established 1862. Telephone 118.

ALL WOOL

Nova Scotia Underwear

Will not shrink, and wear twice as long as other makes. \$3.00 and \$4.00 per suit.

ARTHUR HOLMES

78 YATES STREET CORNER BROAD STREET.

Don't Buy An Experiment

When a piano purchase is considered, let common sense have full play. You are not buying a piano for today or for tomorrow, but for a lifetime. May be an unknown maker of recent growth can give you a reliable instrument, but the chances are he cannot. Gerhard Heintzman Pianos have been on the market since 1878. It has taken twenty-five years of constant care to bring them to perfection. Every one is fully guaranteed for five years. There is no "may-be" about buying a Gerhard Heintzman. You take no risk whatever.

FLETCHER BROS.

SOLE AGENTS.

SWEET PEAS

70 VARIETIES. The Best You Ever Had.

JOHNSTON'S SEED STORE.

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The Classic Tone OF THE NORDHEIMER PIANO

By its perfection reveals the imperfections of less tuneful instruments and gives the Nordheimer its present eminence. Years of research, experiment and knowledge are back of the famous TONE, which distinguishes the Nordheimer of today.

WAREHOUSES, 44 Government St.

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FIRE LOSS.

Why be uninsured when we can protect your home and furniture at an AVERAGE COST OF \$4.00 PER ANNUM for \$1,000 insurance? E. C. B. BAGSHAW, AGENT.

The London Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Tel. 198. 18 Truine ave.

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60 DAY'S CLEARANCE SALE

Great Bargains In

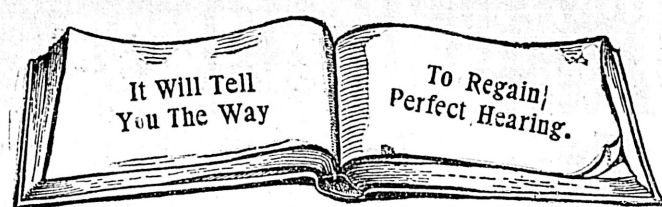
Dress Goods, Prints, Muslins, Ladies' and Children's Coats, Gossamers, Underwear, Tailor-made Suits, Etc.

Blankets, Sheetings, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, Curtains, Etc.

THE STERLING

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DEAFNESS



BOOK FREE

A work that will bring joy and quick relief to all deaf people is now being distributed absolutely free of charge. It contains new and valuable information in regard to the new cure of deafness. It was written by a specialist celebrated throughout North America for his cure of this affliction. He wrote this book as a gift to humanity. It is

YOURS FOR THE ASKING.

Perhaps you question "Why?" Because this famous physician feels that it is his duty to God and man to give his knowledge and skill to all such as stand in need. During the long years of his practice, his heart has often ached over the silent suffering of the victims of deafness. He understands in the deepest degree what it means for them to be shut off from all the joyous world of sound—the song of birds, the delights of music, the dear voices of relatives and friends. He wrote this work as a labor of love to point out the way to a cure for all who are deaf. From cover to cover it is full of the most valuable medical information. It shows how the inner tubes of the ear become blocked up; it explains the strange and terrible ringing, buzzing noises in the ear; it is illustrated by the finest of medical illustrations by the best artists; it shows, with truthful and positive hand, the way to restore hearing.

SEND FOR IT AT ONCE.

Do not delay! The demand for the book has been so tremendous that its author, Dr. Sproule, the distinguished specialist, has just gotten out a second edition, that all who desire may have a copy. It is a book that will bring joy and quick relief to all deaf people. It is a book that will bring joy and quick relief to all deaf people. It is a book that will bring joy and quick relief to all deaf people.

Write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out and send to Dr. Sproule, B.A., 1000 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019. He will send you the book free.

Increasing In Membership

Chamber of Commerce Has Now Close on Two Hundred Adherents.

How To Best Foster Home Industries Engages Much Attention.

The regular weekly meeting of the Victoria Chamber of Commerce held yesterday evening was of more than usual interest because of a lively debate on how to best deal with the report of the committee who were considering ways and means to advance the interests of home industry. The report after some preliminary skirmishing, was taken up clause by clause, and some progress was being made when a motion to adjourn put a sudden stop to the proceedings. There was a fairly good attendance, and from the reports of the canvassing committee it was shown that the organization is rapidly growing in membership—175 now being enrolled.

Vice-President Geo. Carter occupied the chair at the opening. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

The following new members were elected: T. M. Brashaw, A. G. Sargison, P. R. Brown, Colin McKenzie, W. C. Munro, L. W. Brashaw, Donald Fraser, L. Heffer, E. Leeson, M. Baker, J. C. Pender, J. Barnsley, F. Schnoter and Thomas Hooper.

The Carriage Builders and Blacksmiths' Association forwarded a letter expressing approval of the move in aid of home industries.

Chairman Beckwith said he believed all the manufacturing interests of the city were in sympathy with the movement aiming at the better patronage of home industry.

Singleton, Bendleton & Co., of Kobe, Japan, asked to be placed in communication with firms handling butter. Received and the necessary information to be forwarded.

W. H. Curran, of Tacoma, wrote warning Victorians against parties who pretended to be handling a patent locknut. They were impostors. The letter was received and filed, the police to be notified of its contents.

The Victoria Novelty Works complained of having had a letter refused publication in the Colonist, referring to treatment accorded that concern by the Victoria Terminal Railway Company. The secretary said the writer, Mr. Haffer, was a neighbor of his, and a very reliable man. He owned a ranch at Saanich, and was often discommoded by trains not running on time. The secretary could not understand why the Colonist had refused to publish it.

The matter was referred to the Transportation committee so as to get both sides of the case, and report at the next meeting.

Mr. E. Church, for the canvassing committee, said the committee was making good progress. T. G. Bagshaw, for the same committee handed in the following two applications for membership: Mr. T. Harker, J. T. Crute—making the membership 175.

On behalf of the Transportation committee, the secretary announced that the C. P. N. had put a better boat on the West Coast service.

Mr. Walker said he understood the

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See Pac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

GUARANTY HEADACHE.

manufacture or not. That was a wrong principle—nothing was lost by encouraging everybody to proceed with their industry. What the report aimed at was the stimulating of a local patriotism respecting British Columbia manufactures. Selfishness stood in the way of home industries success the world over. (Applauds.)

Mr. Bagshaw wanted to know if the committee had considered the agriculturists as the first producers? That was most important, as the farmer was even more important than the miner.

The chairman thought the work of the Transportation committee would meet that phase of the question. They had the interests of the farmers at heart.

Mr. Morley said the word "produce" of course covered the interests of the farmer.

Mr. Carter said he was informed that fruit pulp was shipped to England and then back again as canned fruit. It should be stopped.

On the clause referring to a permanent exhibit of home industries coming up, Mr. Carter moved that it be laid over.

Mr. Price moved that it be adopted at once. It was most important that there should be a permanent exhibit.

Mr. Kingham said he agreed with what Mr. Price had said, but what was the object of passing the clauses, if the committee could not be appointed?

This chairman said it was best to proceed with the discussion of the report, as that would expedite the work of dealing with it.

Mr. Walker favored a permanent exhibit, but he wanted the exhibit to stand over until some arrangements be considered for the exhibit's maintenance.

The clause passed. Mr. Houston, chairman of the committee, was asked by Mr. Carter, through the chairman, to explain the position of the committee. He said the committee had simply tried to outline a policy; and, having done that, its mission was at an end. They favored the appointment of a larger committee to carry out the policy as far as practicable.

Several clauses were, during the debate, laid over until next meeting. The clause calling for the use of a special label stood over.

At this stage a resolution to adjourn was put by Messrs. Kingham and Carter and carried.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

TORONTO MINING EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

(Furnished by the Stuart Robertson Co., Ltd., Mining Brokers, 25 Broad street, Toronto, March 6.—The following were the closing quotations on the Mining Exchange today:

| | | |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| Black Tail | 7 1/2 | 4 1/2 |
| Canadian G. P. S. | 1 1/2 | 3 |
| Deer Creek | 1 1/2 | 3 |
| Cerberus Hydraulic | 75 | 8 |
| Centre Star | 32 | 28 |
| Elbow Corp. | 5 1/2 | 4 1/2 |
| Giant | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Iron Mask | 7 | 5 |
| Lone Pine-Surprise Con. | 5 | 2 |
| Moraine Glory | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 |
| Morrison | 3 | 3 |
| Mountain Lion | 15 | 10 |
| North Star | 13 | 10 |
| Payne | 21 | 19 |
| Rambler Cariboo | 33 | 27 |
| Republie | 10 | 8 1/2 |
| War Eagle Con. | 17 | 15 |
| White Bear | 3 | 3 |
| Wolfe | 4 | 4 |
| Wonderful | 4 | 4 |
| Dom. Cons. | 4 | 2 1/2 |
| St. Eugene | 35 | 26 |

White Bear, 250 at 3. ROSSLAND SALES. Centre Star, 1,000 at 2 1/2. North Star, 1,500 at 10 1/2. Elbow, 500 at 5 1/2. Republie, 1,000 at 5 1/2. Giant, 1,500 at 2 1/2. Sullivan, 2,000 at 3.

STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS. (By F. W. Stevenson.) Chicago, March 6.—The following quotations ruled on the Board of Trade today: Open, High, Low, Close.

| | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Wheat | 75 1/2 | 76 | 75 1/2 | 76 |
| May | 75 1/2 | 76 | 75 1/2 | 76 |
| May | 40 1/2 | 41 | 40 1/2 | 41 |
| Oats | 34 1/2 | 35 | 34 1/2 | 35 |
| Liverpool Wheat | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 |
| May | 68 1/2 | 69 | 68 1/2 | 69 |
| Car receipts, Minneapolis, 227 1/2; Duluth, 21 1/2. | | | | |

New York, March 6.—The following quotations ruled on the Stock Exchange today: Open, High, Low, Close.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Amal. Copper | 128 1/2 | 129 1/2 | 128 1/2 | 129 1/2 |
| Am. Sugar | 101 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 102 1/2 |
| People's Gas | 101 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 102 1/2 |
| S. S. S. S. | 101 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 102 1/2 |
| Col. Fuel & Iron | 68 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 69 1/2 |
| Manhattan | 144 | 144 | 142 1/2 | 143 1/2 |
| St. Paul | 154 1/2 | 155 1/2 | 154 1/2 | 155 1/2 |
| Union Pacific | 93 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 94 1/2 |
| Sou. Pac. N. S. | 120 1/2 | 121 1/2 | 120 1/2 | 121 1/2 |
| So. Pac. N. S. | 120 1/2 | 121 1/2 | 120 1/2 | 121 1/2 |
| Mo. Pacific | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 |
| P. R. R. | 122 1/2 | 123 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 123 1/2 |
| Portland | 14 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 14 1/2 | 15 1/2 |
| Erie | 35 1/2 | 36 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 36 1/2 |
| Rock Island | 43 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 44 1/2 |
| St. L. | 82 1/2 | 83 1/2 | 82 1/2 | 83 1/2 |
| Atchafalpa | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 |
| Money loaning at 5 per cent | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 |

When the Grand Climacteric Period of a Woman's Life Arrives

PAINES' CELERY COMPOUND.

Takes Her Safely Into After-Life Free From the Ailments and Disorders Common to Her Sex.

Change of life, which usually comes between the age of forty and fifty, is to thousands of women, a time of serious constitutional disturbances. The danger time is made known by irregularities, stomach derangements, headache, neuralgia, nervousness, pain in the back and limbs, and a general feeling of weakness, piles, or their annoying, heart there is vertigo, palpitation of the heart and debility.

When any of these warning symptoms are experienced, the use of Paine's Celery Compound will do wonders. Nervous and suffering women, Paine's Celery Compound used regularly for a few weeks will build up nerve force and physical strength, tone digestion, keep the kidneys and liver in working condition, will banish gloomy fears and give sweet sleep. It has saved thousands of women from sufferings and death. Mrs. Verelyst Vincent, St. John, N.B., writes thus:

"I am happy to let you know what Paine's Celery Compound has done for me. I suffered from nervousness, female troubles, and my constitution was all run down. I tried many medicines but received no benefit from anything until I used your Paine's Celery Compound. It is a medicine that has given me grand results."

PACIFIC PACKING CO. REORGANIZING.

Justice Fitzpatrick, of the United States supreme court of New Jersey has appointed Thomas M. McGraw, of New York, and George B. Mallock, of New Jersey, receivers for the Pacific Packing & Navigation company, of Seattle. The application for a receiver was made by the Colonial Trust company as a creditor, and the Pacific Packing & Navigation company as a stockholder. The appointments were made by a report of the auditor of the company of New York, from which it appeared that a receivership was necessary for the preservation of the company's property pending a reorganization.

The company was organized on August 10, 1901, and was capitalized at \$13,000,000. The president is John J. McGraw, of New York. A committee of holders of securities has taken the matter of reorganization in hand and will submit a plan to the stockholders.

For Harbour Commissioners

Recommendation to Dominion Government that a Board Be Appointed.

At Joint Meeting of Council and Representative City Bodies.

A meeting of delegates from the City Council, including the Mayor and six members of the board, from the Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, and Voters' League, was held at the City Hall yesterday afternoon for the consideration of the proposal for the recommendation to the Dominion government that harbor commissioners be appointed for the harbor of Victoria. It was decided by the unanimous vote of the meeting to recommend to the Dominion government the appointment of eight commissioners to form a harbor trust for the harbor of Victoria. It was decided by the unanimous vote of the meeting to recommend to the Dominion government the appointment of eight commissioners to form a harbor trust for the harbor of Victoria. It was decided by the unanimous vote of the meeting to recommend to the Dominion government the appointment of eight commissioners to form a harbor trust for the harbor of Victoria.

Mr. Redfern said the meeting was called to bring to the attention of the government the necessity of appointing a harbor commission for the port, without regard to any harbor improvement scheme. Some money had been expended on the harbor, but there was no system, the work being carried on in a haphazard way, and no permanent improvement resulted. Montreal and Quebec, he said, had harbor commissioners, and the government had advanced \$1,000,000 for the improvement of the latter harbor.

As stated by Mr. Redfern, the demands of the deputations were:

1. An act to incorporate a board of commissioners, three to be appointed by the Governor, the Mayor of the city (ex-officio), and one representative of the Board of Trade, or shipping interest.

2. The commissioners to have power to take up and enquire into the whole question of such harbor improvements as may be for the general advantage of Canada, to take expert and other evidence, report and submit suggestions to the government.

3. An adequate appropriation to be made by the government to meet the necessary expenses incidental to the foregoing enquiry.

4. The harbor commissioners to have power to appoint such temporary officers as may be necessary for the carrying out of the objects of the act, to pay reasonable costs and charges out of the funds placed at their disposal.

Then Mr. Redfern read the objects of the board, as follows:

1. To take evidence as to the present state of the harbor of Victoria, its deficiencies or insufficiency, to meet the growing demands of the commerce of the port.

2. To prepare plans and charts of the harbor as existing, including all the surrounding properties to the streets bounding the same, and the plan of the harbor, to get upon the surface of the harbor the depths of water, and by borings ascertain the nature and depth of the bottom to a datum line of 30 feet below ordinary low water level.

3. To prepare a plan of such improvements as the harbor authorities may deem necessary to meet the growing demands of the commerce of the port, and for the general advantage of Canada.

4. To estimate the cost thereof and the probable revenue to be derived therefrom.

5. To report their conclusions to the proper departments of the government at Ottawa.

The full powers of the act shall not be operative without an order-in-council. He held this request was broad and liberal, and did not ask for any special privilege. Everything was to be left to the commission.

T. C. Sorby spoke of his visit to Ottawa to promote his harbor scheme. He had abandoned his idea, and was speaking of the common scheme. He introduced the subject of the proposed harbor act, he had submitted to the government, the preamble of which showed the large increase in the shipping business, and the necessity of improving the harbor, deepening it, freeing it from obstructions, and improving the navigability of the harbor. The proposed act, he said, was a line drawn between Holland and Macaulay or Sallor points, and from the end of Victoria arm to Thors Cove, he said, he had submitted to the government, the preamble of which showed the large increase in the shipping business, and the necessity of improving the harbor, deepening it, freeing it from obstructions, and improving the navigability of the harbor. 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